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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## BRIEF COMMENT

### ON DOINGS AND THINGS OF A WEEK.

European Socialists Learning to Know Real Gompers—Mexican "Peace" Assurances—Mrs. Belmont's Interest in Woman Suffrage an Artful Move—Heated Debate on Pure Food.

The Paris correspondent of the Stockholm, Sweden, "Socialdemokraten" says: "Gompers claims he came to study economic conditions in Europe; his actual purpose is to remove the unfavorable impressions existing about him and the A. F. of L. in Europe."—Score one more for the power of the truth unflinchingly insisted on. Gompers and his A. F. of L. were at one time highly popular things in Europe. They were that due to the partly stupid, partly interestedly false reports sent to European Socialist papers by Socialist party and the like sources. It was The People's unfinching exposure of the man's betrayal of Labor's cause that broke a breach through that wall. Winkelried died in making a breach for his followers in the enemy's ranks. The Socialist Labor Party makes the breach, and survives to enjoy the triumph.

No doubt the Bengali journalist Nihal Singh, who described the "snare and delusion" of marriage, as generally practiced in America, told the truth. But it is a fractional truth. The fraction he left untold is the "snare and delusion" of marriage as generally practiced in his own country.—Query: Has marriage no choice but between the two sets of "snare and delusions"? Is there not a common cause at bottom of the two "snare and delusions," these being but different manifestations of the same primal cause—the modern social system?

The following, from William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia, Kans., "Daily Gazette," and reproduced in the New York "Evening Post" concerning things in France reads quaintly in the shadow of the articles that capitalist-clerical interests get up to show that "Socialism is losing ground" in Europe:

"But there is a new, strong, note coming into expression in France, perhaps more clearly than any place else in the world. It is the voice of the poor—of what writers of economics call the proletariat—those who do the world's rough work—the farmers, the fishermen, the miners, the iron-workers, the street laborers, and their wives and children. In the Salon this year one is surprised to find the large number of works of art devoted to the portrayal of labor and the life of the poor. This was particularly true of the sculpture. The great white room was filled with marbles and bronzes and plasters glorifying labor. They were beautiful groups, too—these figures of men at work. And they were made by sympathetic hands. It is inevitable that, when ideals like those in the Salon get into art, they should get into politics. France now is a Socialist republic. They have a republican Socialism there now. The next step will be the Socialism of the proletariat, the social democracy. And it will be no bloody revolution that will bring it about. The Frenchman is too prosperous, too thrifty for bloodshed. It will be a peaceful revolution from middle class control to the control of the proletariat."

Senor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, hastens to declare that there has never been any fear of revolution in Mexico. Senor Mariscal's declaration, the hurry with which it is made, mark an epoch in Mexican domestic affairs. Capital needs peace. While much capital ever is invested in fomenting war, the bulk of capital shrinks into its shell at the slightest whiff of disturbance. The Mexico of old would not have been as nervous to give assurances of peace whether the assurance is truthful or not. The Mexico of to-day is a Mexico that is run by investors. These need purchasers for their stocks. Hence they will ever deny things that tend to "bear" their property.

The reporter of the clash, that took place between the striking population of McKees Rock and the the deputy sheriffs, presumes too much upon the irrationality of his readers. True enough the people whom the despatch is intended for are an unthinking crew. Yet it is highly invaluable that even

they will swallow the reasoning that "The men of the mob were the first to resort to firearms, and as a result Harry Exeter, a deputy sheriff, was shot dead." The circumstance that Exeter was shot dead is no evidence of his not having started the firing; while the circumstance of his having been a deputy sheriff is strong presumptive evidence that he did.

'Tis not "hospitality" that the tent of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont afforded to the suffragists at Newport. What the lady's tent did was to help trap the suffragists movement. With the male Belmonts straining every nerve to disfranchise their exploited wage slaves, lest these use the ballot, and the opportunities the ballot offers, to give their plunderers a backhanded wipe, 'tis not likely that the female Belmonts will ingeniously give aid and comfort to a movement whose success would tend to strengthen the political power of the male proletariat, by vesting the suffrage in the mothers, wives and daughters of the workers.

Theological disputations are proverbially acrimonious. They can not be otherwise. Theologians spin their theories out of their own particular navels. No wonder they should disagree. No wonder that, in disagreeing, they should wax heated. Discussions over private views based upon individual fancies ever are bitter. But a scientific subject, such as whether benzene of soda is harmful as a preservative, that should be a matter for calm, cool reasoning. Why, then, the bitter tilt on the subject that took place between the experts at the Denver convention of the Pure-Food Association? There is not a thing that the conflict of interests, incited by capitalist society, does not debauch.

"Concentration" is progressing in Honduras. The scores of foreign debts, owed by Honduras to foreign creditors (read sharks), are speedily to be consolidated by and through transfer to a J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate. Bigger fish swallow smaller ones. The paunch of a syndicate is none too small presently to swallow Honduras herself.

Though no press despatches convey the news, one knows that the unemployed problem, the sweating problem, the child labor problem and other "problems" springing from the exploitation of the workers are due for a startling outburst in England. How does one know? Because Sir Conan Doyle has headed a move to carry attention away overocean, and focus it upon King Leopold's atrocities in the Congo. Leopold's "orgie of blood, lust and greed," as Doyle calls it, is bad enough, one knows. But why make so much fuss over it when all England's a Congo?

It is not alone the National Congress which has lost its geographical nature, and become the Representatives and Senators of this or that industry; recent political developments in New York City reveal Tammany Hall to be built along the identical lines. There is, for instance, a Charles F. Murphy, Grand Pasha from the New York Contracting and Trucking Company and the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company; a James J. Frawley, Senator from the Williams Engineering and Construction Company; a Timothy D. Sullivan, Senator from the plumbing firm of O'Brien and Ryder; a James Ahearn, Borough President from a painting concern; a Thomas F. McAvoy, Executive Committee Chairman from still a third excavation and contracting company; a Bart Dunn, Leader from a house wrecking institution; and so on through the list.

"Women throw bombs"—so run the despatches from McKees Rocks in the plutocratic press. From which the intelligent reader will conclude: Either the despatches are a lie of the whole cloth, intended to throw disrepute upon the strikers by the, with capitalists, favorite method of bearing false testimony against their neighbors; Or, the despatches are true in so far that bombs were thrown. If the latter is the case, then—

Either, the despatches lie when they report that the bombs were thrown by women, and the fact is that the bombs were thrown by some police spy. Or, if the despatches are truthful in that the bombs were thrown by women, then the action of these women must be the result of their having been duped by some veiled dynamiter, who induces others to do (and suffer the consequences

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## THE CENSORSHIP

end by devious ways. 'Tis so also with the "liberty of the press."

What is the censorship? what its purpose?

The purpose of a censorship is to keep the masses in ignorance of things that are, and that they should know. Where this practice exists there is a censorship. How is the thing done in Europe?—bluntly, frankly, or in various degrees of frankness and bluntness. Everybody knows it. The same thing is done here in America; but how?—under cover of "No censorship!" Here the thing is done by means of "Press Agencies." Capitalists concern organize these, "for the promotion of speedy intelligence." The "Press Agency" is under capitalist supervision, and, by means of the Agency, deliberately false news is scattered throughout the country. The myriad papers of the land publish the bogus stuff. As "they all say so" the appearance is given of each paper confirming the others. In fact, each but repeats the bogginess that radiates from ONE CENTRAL

TER—the Agency. Obviously, there is no practical difference between suppressing intelligence, as is done in Europe, and stifling the masses with false information. 'Tis the censorship.

The fact is now experienced in the matter of the Swedish strike. It does not suit the ruling class of Sweden that the fact of the strike's continuance and vigor be known. Hence they bluntly censor the reports thereon. It suits the American ruling class none the better to have the facts of the Swedish strike known by the American proletariat. These phenomena of mammoth strikes in Europe are recurring too frequently of late, and at too short intervals—one day in France, the next in Spain, now in Sweden. The phenomenon may wake up our own workers, now narcotized by Gompersism. Hence the Agency is scattering the bogus news that the strike is a fiasco.

There is a censorship in America, as in Russia,—only much more insidious.

## HELL AT M'KEES ROCKS

Pressed Steel Car Works the Gaping Mouth of It.

### HORRIBLE TALE REVEALED.

Strike-Breakers, Lured by Lies Into the Place, and Unable to Stand Frightful Conditions, Desert by the Hundred—Food Not Fit for Jackals—Men Beaten and Kicked Unmercifully—Forced to Work in Spite of Illness—Held to Tasks by Musket-ed Guard.

McKees Rocks, Pa., August 28.—Sensational charges grew out of the continued investigation by the government into the allegations of peonage at the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant, at the hearings held in the Federal Building before Special Agents H. W. Hoagland and Oscar Pagnioli to-day.

Dramatic interest attaches to the well-founded statement to-day that the Pressed Steel Car Company has maintained secret places in the plant, where men whose silence was demanded, were kept. From these dark chambers suggesting the inquisitorial dungeons of the middle ages, no sound can emerge. Disatisfied workmen, once thrown into these places, never obtain assistance or aid in their own discovery. In these sound proof vaults, it is declared, were imprisoned rebellious men, at the very time the investigating party was making its journey through the mills the other day.

Within a few hours the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company will be entirely deserted again, save for the police officers.

The strike breakers are quitting their jobs about 250 at a time, and by tomorrow they all will have gone.

About 250 men left the works this morning. The remaining 300 have announced their intention of leaving early to-morrow. A number of these men also declare their intention of making informations against "Sam" Cohen, the boss of the strike breakers, and against deputy sheriffs, charging peonage and assault.

None of the men who have quit their jobs has been paid for his work. They will take this matter up with counsel.

"We could not stand it," said one of the strike breakers this morning. "They treated us like dogs. Of all the promises made when we were hired not one was kept. We were practically starved, and what little food we did get was moldy. Everyone who ate it got sick.

"When we dared complain we were beaten and kicked. Everyone swore at us and called us vile names. We were made to work whether we were sick or not, and when we said we wanted to quit the bosses threatened to blow our heads off with big revolvers which they flourished.

One man named Charles Rooney, a riveter from Brooklyn, is in the box car

lockup because he wanted to leave the plant last night. They beat him up. One of the deputies beat him with his blackjack and then arrested him. The rest of us were told that if we quit we would not get any money. We haven't been paid yet. They told us to come around Monday."

Lying and treachery of every sort has been resorted to by the company's agents in order to secure strike breakers, according to the statements of Frank Clancy, of Chicago, and J. Morris, of New York.

Clancy is a boss brick layer, and was told that he would be given employment on a building being erected in Indiana. He declares he did not wish to come to Pittsburgh, and that he knows nothing about steel working. He declares he has been detained inside the plant against his will for two weeks.

Morris, whose check number is 15,302, is a carpenter by trade, and he declares that he, too, was told that he was being taken to Indiana.

"I did not know I was in Pittsburgh until I found myself inside the plant," said he. "Then I wanted to get out, but they wouldn't let me. They beat me and kicked me, and threatened to kill me. I was afraid to attempt to escape for fear of being shot, or thrown in the box car. I intend to make informations against Cohen and some of his bosses for assault."

Horrible examples of the deadly effect of the moldy food given the strike breakers are found among them. Two of the men fell to the ground in a faint shortly after leaving the plant this morning.

They have been poisoned by rotten food. The men declare that a majority of those inside are ill and in need of medical attention.

George Coler, a butcher by trade, was signed by the company's agents through false promises and this morning found his first opportunity to escape from the plant. He declares the meat served to the men is unusually decayed and unfit for consumption even by jackals.

The national executive board of the union is meeting in Cincinnati, and is taking steps against further disturbances by the members in the form of strikes.

President T. M. Daly says that in the future all differences are to be put up to a board of enquiry, which shall be chosen from the union and the employers, and that this board will then go over the details, and each side perhaps waive a bit from its former position, thus reaching an amicable agreement. If any local union fails to do this, it will be thrown out of the national body.

Everyone will be big events.

There will be no session of the union as a national convention for two years and these meetings of the national executive board are being held in lieu of conventions. The present sessions of the board will last until Friday.

POTTERY WAGE SCALE SETTLED PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—About 8,000 Trenton pottery workers and 12,000 in Ohio factories are affected by the settlement of the two years pottery wage scale by the committees of the operative and manufacturing potters which closed here yesterday. Many demands of the operatives were modified much and others were withdrawn.

"Whereas, During the past fifty years nearly all industries have developed from small individual enterprises, through all stages of co-partnerships, corporations, syndicates and stock companies to what is commonly known as trusts or absolute monopolies; and,

"Whereas, Along with this capitalist development, labor organizations sprung into existence, with the teaching that the capitalist was as necessary to production as the worker, and therefore their interests were identical; and all that labor

### STODEL'S TOUR.

Through Puritan Connecticut Pans Out in Results.

Norwich, Conn., August 26.—The town of Willimantic, Conn., which is controlled by the Thread Trust and a few other parasites, was reached by me on the 24th of August.

I found great "prosperity" in that city. When I reached the mill buildings, which looked like a long prison with a Bastille tower in the middle, I was told that the slaves sentenced therein received as high as \$8 per week, and many were the married women wage slaves at work there trying to help support the family on wages insufficient to purchase even the cheap refuse food diet of the working class.

Boys work in that mill from the age of 12 years up, and as a result of "mill welfare" continually smoke and chew tobacco. The hardest worked slaves in the mills live in the dirtiest shacks and shanties alongside the railroad freight tracks, and instead of garden surroundings they have the dumped refuse of the city to gaze upon through their windowless windows!

On Post Office Square of that city I held a meeting, and many attended. Five pamphlets were sold. One Mr. A. J. Bowen, of 755 Main street, Willimantic, looked into a Sue book, the "Gold Sickle," and copied off the preface portion relating to the "Law and Order" patriotic hypocrisy of the capitalist class. He said that "such language is against this grand country of ours."

Last night I spoke on Union Square in this City of Norwich. This place has many mills and many wage slaves receive the "grand" wages that keep them in the shanties that belong to the Mill Owners. Velvet mills, cotton mills and woolen mills are located here.

Ten books were sold on the Square last night, after I explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the industrial form of organization.

To-day at noon time I delivered a talk from the top of a town sign post, after having been boosted up on top by a wage worker. This place, near Norwich, is called Taftville, so I gave them Taftism, Socialism and industrialism, and sold 10 pamphlets and distributed Weekly Peoples to the wage slaves of the Ponemah mills. Five thousand souls are exploited in that mill.

S. A. J. Stodel.

### TO CRUSH ALL STRIKES.

Head of Metal Polishers' Union to Arrange Things for the Bosses.

Cincinnati, O., August 28.—Charles Welby, vice-president of the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' International union living at Hamilton, Ontario, says that the time is coming in the United States when strikes will be so scarce that they will be big events.

The national executive board of the union is meeting in Cincinnati, and is taking steps against further disturbances by the members in the form of strikes.

Resolved, Therefore, that we call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious political party aware of its rights and determined to conquer."

This resolution was, of course, killed, by a vote of 50 to 12, after a heated discussion during which Delegate Hosman and others used the opportunity to denounce the A. F. of L. and pointed out the fact that the Colorado Labor Legislative Committee was a ridiculous affair and absolutely inefficient, that every measure adopted by the legislature through the activity of the committee, was ineffective, mere jokes or, still worse, a game for grafters and crooks.

Many efforts were made to shut off Hosman, but he continued his attack upon the enemies of labor in spite of the protests and points of order.

The second resolution is here given in full and is self-explanatory.

"Whereas, During the past fifty years nearly all industries have developed from small individual enterprises, through all stages of co-partnerships, corporations, syndicates and stock companies to what is commonly known as trusts or absolute monopolies; and,

"Whereas, Along with this capitalist development, labor organizations sprung into existence, with the teaching that the capitalist was as necessary to production as the worker, and therefore their interests were identical; and all that labor

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

GOES UP ON EAR WHEN THE S. L. P. IS MENTIONED.

Old Member of Party Plays Wicked Prank on State Federation Convention by Springing Resolution Calling for Organization Under the Banner of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Unionism.

Denver, Colo., August 16.—The Colorado State Convention of Labor held its annual convention last week, at Lafayette, Colo.

After the usual hot air speeches were delivered by labor misleaders of the local unions of Lafayette and the officers of the Federation, the various committees were appointed and the convention got down to business in the afternoon of the first day, August 9th, and listened to the yearly reports of the officers.

President George Hally in his report made a bitter attack upon the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Denver, who, some time ago, as has been reported in The People, made a contract with the employers for an increase of wages, with the understanding that the Brotherhood locals should withdraw from the Building Trades Council and assist the contractors in their attempt to disrupt the said body. The attempt was nearly a success as the Building Trades Council is practically out of existence. Hally, being its president, naturally feels sore on the carpenters and recommended in his report that the State Federation go on record demanding that the A. F. of L. discipline the locals of the Brotherhood.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer R. E. Crosky, the most important, showed that the federation has gone back considerably during the past year, losing approximately 1,100 members through suspensions, expulsions and withdrawals of large unions. During the year thirty-one unions dropped their membership for various causes and eleven were taken in. The total is now 8,886 paying members, as against 10,320 last year.

At the morning session of the second day resolutions were presented and among the first ones to be read, and by far the most important, were two introduced by L. D. Hosman of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, an

# SWEDEN STRIKE

ARMY OF 300,000 STRIKERS MAIN-TAIN RANKS INTACT.

Delegates of Swedish Unions to This Country Issue Statement of Causes Leading up to Monster Walkout, and Appeal for Funds—Bosses Started Strife, Desiring to Smash Labor Organizations—Men Withstand Insults and Grimly Resolve to Win Though Diet Should be Salt, Bread, and Water.

A cablegram received here August 27 by the delegates, C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, representing the striking workmen of Sweden, states that the labor struggle continues as strong as on the first day of the gigantic walkout of the 300,000 employees. There has been no desertion from the ranks. On the contrary, the most splendid spirit prevails and the employers are helpless in the face of the situation.

The cable dispatch received reads as follows:

"Stockholm, Aug. 27, 1909.  
To Arbatern, New York.  
"Struggle continues unchanged in the fourth week. Solidarity unbroken. Excellent spirit."

"Landssekretariet,  
Herman Lindquist."

The delegates, Tholin and Sandgren have drawn up the below statement of the causes giving rise to the present industrial strife in Sweden, and it will be sent to all trade union and labor organizations throughout the United States asking them to contribute financial support. The statement follows:

The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1909, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. The strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties besides the lack of employment—the organized employers in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the National organization (the Landsorganisation) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lockout in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1908, the organized employers put the Swedish workingmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lockout and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and final struggle with the organized workers.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving, or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for folly that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns.

In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

But in order to maintain the fight until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate.

The Swedish workers, used to hardship, are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

It is for this reason that the Executive Committee of the Swedish "Landsorganisation" has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a defeat for the Swedish workers as your

could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back to work except after an unconditional surrender, and, furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lockout to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the woeful lamentations of the employers over the workingmen's "attack on society," since they themselves had planned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than twenty-five years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lockouts, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow-workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unions" and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railway, postal, telegraph, telephone, lighting, street-cleaning, and water-works employees are still at work upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for the tactical reasons too long to explain.

All these governmental and municipal employees, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will in all probability go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

Another resolution passed by the convention reads as follows:

"Whereas, The State of Colorado holds title to thousands of acres of lands underlaid with coal, and the United States holds title to vast tracts in this State, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the legislature of the State of Colorado establish a mining bureau for the purpose of creating means and methods of mining coal and distributing it to the people of Colorado at cost, union labor only to be employed and union conditions to prevail, and

"Resolved, That the legislature of Colorado memorialize Congress to relinquish title to all mineral underlying all unoccupied government land, the same to come under operation of the mining bureau and to be treated similarly to land above mentioned as state land."

Complying with the recommendations of President Hally the convention voted to call upon the A. F. of L. to enact laws that will compel unions to affiliate with the central bodies of the crafts to which they belong and provide a penalty of suspension, if they fail to do so. The resolution was aimed at the Brotherhood carpenters in particular, and as Hally was elected delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. at Toronto next fall, to present the case, a bitter fight over the Brotherhood may be looked for at that gathering.

The convention also voted to donate \$234, the remainder of a strike fund in the treasury, to assist the Building Trades Council of Denver, in its fight.

As usual, at these conventions of the pure and simple craft unions, the election of officers caused a great deal of interest. President Hally refused to stand for reelection as he wants to devote his time to the building trades fight in Denver, and no doubt as a side line, he will devote some time to capitalist politics as he has done in the past.

John McLennan of the United Mine Workers, was elected president and W. T. Hickey, of the Web Pressmen's Union, of Denver, is the new secretary-treasurer.

## COLORADO A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page one.)

wanted was a fair day's pay for a fair day's work; and,

"Whereas, Through the rapid centering of ownership of all industries into the hands of a very small number of men; the introduction of machinery of great productive power, subdivision of labor and systematized methods, labor, with its obsolete methods of warfare—the strike and the boycott—is now almost absolutely at the mercy of the employing classes; and,

"Whereas, It is becoming more apparent every day that there can be no peace between capitalists and the working class, because the capitalist, who produces nothing, wants all, and the working class, which produces everything, is forced into a state of penury and want; and

"Whereas, These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is declared in any department thereof, making an injury to one an injury to all; therefore be it,

"Resolved, The State Federation of Labor take such steps as are necessary to organize labor by industries instead of by crafts, not only for the purpose of every day struggle with organized capitalism, but also with the object of putting a summary end to the existing barbarous conflict by placing the land and all the means of production and distribution in the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the cooperative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder."

This resolution was amended so as partly to change its meaning and render it harmless, and was then adopted, making it appear that the State Federation favors industrial unionism.

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At Rochester things look much brighter. At the three open air meetings which were held, quite some pamphlets were sold, new readers to Party organs gained, and also applications for membership in the Socialist Labor Party received.

The S. P. in Rochester has the days of its going up into the sky like a Fourth of July rocket, behind its back; all that is left of it now is the stick. The Sievermanns and Martindales have gone to other parts, where people don't know them as well as they do in Rochester. The big S. P. vote of former days has vanished, and disintegration has set in, in the S. P. local. Recently the organizer of that local resigned from that party, I was told by an S. P. man, that this man had been the most active worker, and that in his resignation he stated that he had come to the conclusion that there was no class struggle. I had no opportunity to meet the man himself, and do not know if this was the reason he gave.

It may be just the other way, that the man just found that there is a class struggle and acted consistently—left the S. P.

A hall meeting was also held at Rochester. That too was successful. Rochester has now a population of over 200,000, and is a city of the first class. The working class in Rochester has been well supplied with leaflets for many a year by the S. L. P. Section in that city. The effect could be seen at the open air meetings, where after the meetings were

## KATZ REPORTS

### ON CONDITIONS UP NEW YORK STATE AS HE FOUND THEM.

S. L. P., Strong and Healthy, Reaching Out to Solid Growth—S. P., Its Future Now Behind It, Lies the Burnt Stick of the Vote-Catching Rocket—Meetings Well Attended and Well Received.

Paterson, N. J., August 28.—Since my last report, published in the Weekly People, I filled Boris Reinstein's dates at Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester.

At Syracuse the Section of the Socialist Labor Party maintains its old headquarters at 14 Meyers Block. Right opposite the S. L. P. headquarters is the City Hall of Syracuse, a very large electric letter sign above its portals reading: "Syracuse Bids You Welcome." This, read by a stranger, gives him the feeling that he is among friends, and he spends his money quicker and easier.

Syracuse is a city where industry and commerce are highly developed. It has a number of typewriter factories and a very large automobile factory, besides the well known plow works, etc. The business, too, is in the hands of the big capitalists, and company and trust stores are more in evidence than in the large cities in the land. These trust concerns take all imaginable forms, from large department stores to the up-to-date lunch rooms, where one has the privilege of waiting upon himself, and by eating his meals from the side of the chair he is sitting on, can develop to be quite a contortionist.

Recently trolley lines have been established connecting Syracuse with the cities of Utica, Rome, Auburn and Rochester, and also with a very large number of small towns and villages. The people in the small towns now come to Syracuse to do their buying, and the country store is going the way of the old stage coach.

Not long ago a Syracuse milk dealer was caught selling milk that contained a large percentage of embalming fluid. Syracuse is surely up-to-date.

My efforts in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party were not as successful as I wished. An open air meeting was held, but the weather was against us. I secured four subs to The People, and one to Der Arbeiter. I also sold a set of Sue books, and several members made donations to the state campaign fund. Syracuse is in need of consistent agitation.

In order that their own nest should be feathered the clergy have ever allied themselves with the dominant class in society, defending and extolling their every act of merciless exploitation.

No victory of war has been so brutal, no tyrant's deed so shameful, no act of exploitation so hideous, but that religious prelates have invoked God's blessing upon it.

True Charity has been, relatively speaking, lacking among the clergy; it has been for them an ostentatious but hollow mockery, a means of currying favor with the masses. It has been a mockery, a stench in the nostrils of honest men and women.

The Charity that springs direct from the human heart is a beautiful thing, however ineffective it may be in destroying misery. It is a tribute to the innate kindness of humanity. Such Charity consists, not in ostentatious display, in the giving to the poor of what one does not need with the object of attracting attention, but of personal service to those in need. It was of this sort of Charity that Victor Hugo wrote:

"How fair her glorious features shine, Wherein the hand of God hath set An angel's attributes divine, With all a woman's sweetness met."

"Above the old man's couch of woe She bows her forehead, pure and even,

There's nothing fairer here below, There's nothing grander up in heaven,

"Than when caressingly she stands The cold hearts wakening 'gain their beat).

And holds within her holy hands The little children's naked feet.

"Then over all the earth she runs, And seeks in the cold mists of life The poor forsaken, little ones

Who droop and weary in the strife."

How rare is this sort of Charity! How few are the instances to be recorded of Charity seeking "in the cold mists of life" the "poor forsaken little ones," ministering to their needs, easing their burdened young lives, bringing back the bloom of childhood to faded, withered cheeks. "Suffer little children to come unto us, for from such do we reap Huge Profits," cry the Masters of Life. And the children go unto them. In mill and mine and factory do we see them toiling from morn till night, four million strong, with wan, emaciated cheeks, listless eyes, stooping shoulders, and starved, stunted bodies. Where is the happy, carefree laugh of childhood, the inalienable gift of Nature to all children? Why are they not at school sowing

the seeds of knowledge?

Over, men stood in groups and discussed questions in a manner that showed plainly that they were not strangers to the movement.

The S. L. P. in that city is in a fair way to regain its former standing.

R. Katz.

## CHARITY

BY LOUIS C. FRAINA, NEW YORK.

The futility and bankruptcy of Charity is to-day a demonstrated fact. One is appalled at the poverty and misery rampant in society; and Charity stands impotent and aghast before it. To seek to alleviate the horrors of poverty with the puerile methods of Charity is comparable to the efforts of the fool who would empty the mighty ocean with a tin cup. For nineteen hundred years "Christian" Charity has sought to stem the tide of misery and poverty, the weak and the unfortunate; yet misery has risen higher and higher, its wail more bitter and heart-rending. All its efforts have been but a delusion and a snare—a delusion and a snare in that Charity sought to abolish a state of misery inevitable so long as exploitation and injustice were co-existent in society.

Historic is the fact of the clergy pluming themselves on their Charity. Rather should they bow their heads in shame, for their role has been a hypocritical and futile one. Did the toilers, goaded to desperation by exploitation and misery, cry aloud for justice?—the clergy have replied with the smug assurance of a reward beyond the skies, seeking to have the exploited bear their lot in patience. Have the exploited sought some relief from their misery?—the followers of the lowly Nazarene have ostentatiously dropped them a few crumbs in Charity. But never have they sought to destroy the causes of poverty and misery; for the clergy have profited and waxed fat on the exploitation of the toilers. Heaven in the future, Charity for the present: thus have they ever answered the wail of the disinherited.

And as for organized Charity, cold, calculating, selfish, doing more for the officers and "spongers" than for the destitute, what does it accomplish? A little here, a little there: mere drops in the huge ocean of universal suffering. True, we have hospitals for the sick and the dying; and morgues for the dead. True, the Charity Organization Society last year rendered a little aid to ten thousand families in need of help, destitute, as the report says, "through no fault of their own." Misérably inadequate, in view of the thousands of families who are destitute and in need of help. And the picture is even more gloomy than this.

What of the workingmen for whom industrial toil has all the ghastly strain of war, hundreds of thousands of whom are killed and injured in our industries every year? What of the poor women toiling in mills and sweat-shops, with the germs of tuberculosis eating their lives away? What of the four million unemployed men, their families and themselves suffering from a lack of the necessities of life? What of the thousands of once-honest workingmen who have become tramps and thieves because society denies them the right to earn an honest living?

What of the four million children between the ages of five and sixteen years toiling in mill and mine and factory, denied the right of education and play, their young lives sacrificed for the profit of a parasitic horde of capitalists?

To solve this problem of human suffering and destitution Charity is impotent, a hideous mockery, and must make way for Justice. To those who are exploited, and as a result are suffering in poverty and misery, it is an insult to offer the crumbs of Charity. They scorn its paltry aid and loud and clear rises their demand for Justice. Too long have the Masters of Life exploited the toilers. Exploitation must cease. The private ownership of the means of production carries with it the power of exploitation, hence they must be made the collective possession of those who toil. The Glutton Class that feed and fatten on the misery of the workers must be destroyed, and the Socialist Republic established, wherein economic plenty being assured to all. Want and Charity will become the phantoms of a hideous past.

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# KAUTSKY ON GOMPERS

GERMAN SOCIALIST INFORMS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF REACTIONARY PRINCIPLES OF PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

Translated by Henry Kuhn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the issue of August 13th of "Die Neue Zeit," and under the caption "Samuel Gompers," Karl Kautsky deals with this latest American "student" of European labor conditions as follows:

Gompers, the president of the great American Federation of Labor, has come to Europe in order to study, so he says, the labor conditions of Europe and to initiate closer relations between the American and the European trade unions.

In the one as well as in the other endeavor, he may count on being met half way by all proletarian organizations. The Social Democracy has always supported whosoever came to study labor conditions, even when he came from the enemy's camp; the more so the president of an organization like the Federation of Labor. And so soon as we value closer relations of so powerful a proletarian organization—which also encompasses thousands of party comrades—with European organizations of the class struggle, we must, at every step that is to lead to this end, show to the plenipotentiary of this organization that degree of rapprochement which the organization itself deserves, without subjecting his person to specific criticism.

We know not whether and how Gompers has hitherto been active towards the consummation of the two tasks he has set himself. Certain it is that, besides, he is active in a yet different direction. He travels in Europe to have himself acclaimed at public meetings and to propagate that particular kind of trade union activity for which he stands. But as soon as he enters that field, he enters on ground upon which every one must be content to submit to public criticism. The duties of international solidarity by no means demand of us to agree, without critique, with every propagandist stranger just because he comes from abroad. It is just because it is often a case of persons, and conditions one does not know closely, that there is need of looking at them carefully before offering support. And applause means support.

At the meeting, held by Gompers in Berlin on July 31st, to speak about the trade union movement, he, strange to say, prevented the comrades who were present from finding out with whom they really had to deal, by simply designating any question as to how he stood towards Social Democracy as "improper" and "personal!" This being so, Mr. Gompers must consent that others answer the question for him. I regret that my absence from Berlin, at that time, prevented me from doing this sooner.

At the meeting in the trade union hall (Gewerkschaftshaus), it had already been pointed out that Gompers is an enemy of the American Social Democracy. Legien, as against that, contended that Gompers is a true revolutionist who is striving to unite the proletarian masses. If he did this in form other than our own, we had no right to judge him. That concerned only the American workers. In case Comrade Legien has received this explanation from Gompers, he has, indeed, been badly deceived. Nothing can be more erroneous than such an assertion.

Gompers is not only an opponent of the specific form that the Socialist Movement has taken in America, but is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle as such. To appreciate his views, one must know, not only what he tells his European friends, but also what he says to the American public.

Let us only hear what he declared on the day before his departure for Europe at a farewell banquet in New York. This banquet was in itself characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there had come quite a number of representatives of capitalism and its glad-hand men (Handlanger), among them the District Attorney of New York. Before these, he explained that he was going to Europe to study, to see whether there the "so much praised methods were really the correct ones."

But, he added, that he already knew that these methods were wrong.

[At this point Kautsky quotes from the speech of Gompers, delivered at the banquet. He cites the president of the A. F. of L. as saying that the kind and the manner of European labor politics are thoroughly displeasing; that shortly after the convention of the Federation he (Gompers) had got in touch with sundry labor organizations and governments in European countries and had asked them to afford him an opportunity to orient himself on conditions in those countries at a meeting wherein all factions of labor organizations and representatives of the government would be present; that shortly he had received from Budapest, Hungary, two letters, one representing the workers, the other the government, and that both almost in the same words

had declared that such a meeting could not take place because the relation between labor organizations and the government were not such as to make possible joint deliberation or action; and that herein seemed to him to lie the kernel of the nut why the standard of life is so much better in America than in Europe: in America the representatives of labor and of the government could always come together to deliberate; that on the very evening of the banquet one could see the living proof thereof: none had been received by organized labor more heartily than the District Attorney of New York City, and that things must be so. Too often had the two parted without having agreed, but each time they learned to know each other better and why should they not? Was there not for all the common fatherland, the common interests, the wish felt by all to make the people happier, freer and more joyful? He knew he would not see this abroad, but he could say that nothing could convince him that the readiness for conflict of the workers against the government, and contrariwise, the government against the workers could bring any good to either side. His message to his European brothers would be a message of love, of harmony, and of mutual trust to each other, "to us and to our compatriots."

Here we have Gompers the politician. He flows over with confidence in his capitalist compatriots; with the conviction that they all strive for the good of the people; that they have common interests with the proletarians. Political antagonisms are not the product of class antagonisms but the product of stupidity. Were Germany's workers and bourgeois all as wise as Mr. Gompers, there would be no class struggle in Germany.

For all that, it cannot be assumed that this blissful confidence arises because in America the governments and capitalists are particularly friendly to Labor. There is scarcely a more unscrupulous and sordid capitalist class than that of America; and there is scarcely a country wherein the capitalist class dominates more completely the political power, wherein laws are made and executed and broken—if it is profitable—more shamelessly in favor of the capitalists and against the workers than in the United States. Notwithstanding all that, Gompers is full of confidence.

His harmony dope is not, however, like an occasional pretty turn of speech to catch bourgeois applause; it has become the essence of his political activity. Thanks to this he has managed to become first vice-president of the Civic Federation, a capitalist establishment of recent years, brought forth by the advent of the Social Democracy, and which has set itself the aim to bring together workers and bourgeois in a common effort. In truth and in fact it has become a militant organization against Socialism and the proletarian class struggle against which, because of the amplitude of funds at its disposal, it conducts an energetic propaganda. The Civic Federation, in point of fact, is getting to be, in the United States, ever more what the Imperial Union (Reichsverband) is in Germany. And it is the vice-president of this American Imperial Union who was presented, on July 31st, to the workingmen of Berlin as a man who is a true revolutionist and, therefore, as deserving of their warmest sympathy.

And the way he obtained this sympathy is also characteristic of Mr. Gompers. As we have seen, he had promised, in his farewell address, to preach to the workers of Europe the same evangel of harmony and confidence between Capital and Labor that he espouses in America. Stronger yet did his friends declare this. [Here Kautsky quotes Jacob Cantor as saying that it would be easy for Gompers in going to Europe practically as plenipotentiary, of the American workmen, to revolutionize the labor movement of the Old World according to his "sane" principles, and show them there what can be accomplished under "sane" and conservative leadership.]

But so much Gompers has already learned in Europe that he knows he would only make himself ridiculous with his gospel of harmony and confidence and wisely keeps it to himself. And when Comrade Dittmer, by his questions, wanted to give him a chance to develop his "sane principles," wherever he can with ease revolutionize the Labor Movement of the Old World he does not seize this opportunity with avidity to make propaganda for his convictions, but feels bitterly wronged by this indiscreet ferreting into his private affairs. The double role of president of the Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Civic Federation Gompers plays only in America. In Europe he appears exclusively as the president of the Labor Federation. That of vice-president of the Imperial Union he forgot about on his

trip across.

As a Socialist baiter Mr. Gompers acts only on a stage where he is sure of his clique. Caution is the better part of valor.

Why did the hide of the vice-president

of the American Imperial Union itch so

much that he must go just into the camp

of the Social Democracy in order to get,

specifically, their approbation?

Aye, he would not have done it, were

it not that he needs this approbation

very much.

Mr. Gompers is in a fair way of getting to the end of his rope in America. His "mis-successes" were of late too great. Of that, of course, he said nothing to his auditors in Berlin. These missuccesses also are only his "private affairs."

He praised his "labor politics," thanks

to which the standard of living of the

workers of America was higher than in

Europe. This is ridiculous—humbug.

The American workers have not attained a

higher standard of living during recent

decades, but have inherited it from their

forefathers. It was, above all, a conse-

quence of the presence of free land, of

which every one who wanted to acquire

independence, could get as much as he

needed. It is, primarily, due to this

that the standard of living in general, as

well as that of the wage workers in par-

ticular, has been, and is yet, far higher

in America than in Europe.

But this superiority, on which Gom-

pers prides himself so much, is rapidly

vanishing.

This is being attested by the complete

cessation of emigration from Germany to

America. But a few decades ago, the

German workingman improved consider-

ably his condition when he emigrated to

the United States and, for that reason,

many sought their fortune there. To-

day, the superiority of the American

standard of living has become so mini-

imized, that emigration no longer pays.

The German workingman has, during

the last decade, generally raised his

standard of living. That of the Ameri-

can workingman has RECEDED. If the

purchasing power of his wages, accord-

ing to the census of 1890, often quoted

by me, still stood 4.2 per cent above the

average of the decade 1890-1899, it was

only 1.5 per cent, in 1907, and that 1½

per cent. he has surely lost during the

crisis.

Just in the decade of the domination

of the American Labor Movement by Mr.

Gompers has the upward movement of

the American working class come to a

standstill.

We know very well that this depends

upon factors for which Gompers is not

responsible. The giving out of the free

land reserves, the influx of masses of

workers with a low standard of living,

the establishment of large industries in

the southern states and, nor is this the

least, the strong growth of capitalist

organizations, have brought about this

result.

But it proves, at any rate, that Gom-

pers has not the least cause to boast

about the superiority of American over

European labor conditions and to present

that superiority to the workers of Europe

as the fruit of his policy of harmony

and confidence.

There to the "Grundstein" replied:

"What sort of freedom have the Ameri-

can trade unions? They have free suffrage,

free coalition and assembly, the

freedom of demonstration and, besides,

the 'freedom' of injunctions. The practice

of the courts, corrupted by trust

gold to beat down trade union action

by means of injunctions, is known the

world over. . . . And then the practical(?)

politics of the American workers

which at present make themselves so strongly

felt in America; but he has done his

best to smoothen their path, because

through his policy of conciliation, he has

condemned the proletariat to complete

political impotence.

The proletariat can only then develop

political power, when it is united in a

separate political class organization.

Gompers and his men have brought their

entire influence to bear to make im-

possible such an organization. Not a

separate labor party shall the prole-

tarians form, but they shall sell their

votes to the highest bidder amongst

capitalist candidates. Only they must

not do it in the crude form of selling

their votes for money. They were to

give them to that one of the capitalist

candidates who made the most prom-

ises.

A more ridiculous, also a more cor-

rupting and, for the proletariat, politically

demoralizing policy, is unthinkable.

Thanks to that policy, there is not a

democratic, industrial country where the

workers are treated by their government

and more particularly by the courts, with such disregard, as in America.

From year to year, the freedom of ac-

tion of the American proletariat, at one

time so considerable, is being re-

stricted. Never yet was this freedom of

action so meagre as at present.

The boycott has been made a crime.

If the capitalists desire it, the strike

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| In 1888 ..... | 2,068  |
| In 1892 ..... | 21,157 |
| In 1896 ..... | 36,564 |
| In 1900 ..... | 74,191 |
| In 1904 ..... | 34,172 |
| In 1908 ..... | 14,257 |

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

Move upward, working out the beast,  
And let the ape and tiger die.  
—TENNYSON.

## THE SWEDISH STRIKE.

Whether the Swedish strike is weakening or not, that magnificent symptom of the times has had upon the freaks' world an effect that shows no sign of abating.

The freak is a faddist. The best definition of the faddist is that he is a one-legged hobbyist. The faddist has ascertained a fact, or, say, a truth. From that he draws conclusions, wholly ignorant of any other fact or facts that have to be taken into consideration, and, without which, the correct conclusion is not reachable, the only thing reachable being nonsense. The faddist, for instance, might happen upon the fact that the heart is an indispensable part of the human anatomy. That he will understand to mean that the heart is THE indispensable part; and he will proceed to the conclusion that a human being may live, love and enjoy life if he but have a heart—the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, the brains and other vital organs may all, should all be neglected. Preserve the heart—and all's well. That's the faddist in biology.

The biologic faddist has his exact counterpart in the sociologic faddist. On the domain of sociology one set of faddists have run upon the truth that the ballot is an indispensable weapon to the social revolution. That they have understood to mean that the ballot is THE indispensable thing. Another set have run upon the truth that physical force is an indispensable weapon to social revolution. That they, in turn, understand to mean that physical force is THE indispensable weapon. Each set, giving exclusive heed to what it takes to be the indispensable thing, neglects and rejects all the other weapons needed, and, consequently, arrive at conclusions that are as nonsensical as would be to claim that the human body can exist with heart only;—and they deport and comport themselves in ways that match the nonsense of their "theory."

To these two sets of faddists the Swedish strike has been a veritable delight. The set that holds to the ballot, pure and simple, draw satisfaction from the reports that the strike is melting away. "Said we not so?" say they; "the ballot is THE thing—look at the Swedish strike!" The other set, the one that holds to physical force pure and simple, draw their satisfaction from the strike itself. "Said we not so?" say they, "physical force is THE thing—look at the Swedish strike!" And the two sets sit back and loll, each in its particular fad; or rock themselves complacently on their particular one-legged hobby-horse.

In the meantime the Movement marches on, furnishing daily the illustrations that sweep the faddists aside, and that joins the truths which neither understands, because neither grasps both.

## THE FATE OF THE DESERTER.

Once upon a time, when still in the control of the Socialist Labor Party, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" struck hard blows against the betrayals of the proletariat that Gompers and his A. F. of L. were guilty of. In those days, The People and the "Volkszeitung" fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy of Socialism.

Then came a change. The bribe of label advertisements; underground subsidies from labor leaders who were selling out their membership; promises, through these, of brewery bosses' advertisements; and more such impurities caused the "Volkszeitung" to begin to trim its sails. "Gompers should not be attacked," so sounded the first tune, not because the attacks were false, but, "because attacks would render Gompers popular." The disingenuousness of the contention was obvious. By degrees the

mask was dropped, until The People tore it off entirely, and the "Volkszeitung" came out as a shameless apologist and supporter of Gompers and Gompersism. Of course, Gompers and Gompersism could not be stood by without the performance being accompanied with calumnious assaults upon The People. It became a favorite expression with the "Volkszeitung" to say that The People "bekämpft den amerikanischen Arbeitervolk in gehässiger Weise" (fights the A. F. of L. in the most malicious manner). In short, the "Volkszeitung" deserted.

Fully ten years have passed since then. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine. Gompers endorses Bryan. That spoils the "Volkszeitung" game of covering its criminal conduct in the eyes of the comrades of Europe with a large Socialist party vote which failed to come. The paper indulges in some angry words against Gompers PERSONALLY. Presently Gompers proceeds to Europe; gets the ear of the Berlin "Correspondenzblatt," the central organ of the German Trades Unions; in its issue of August 17 that paper refers to the "Volkszeitung" as a Socialist organ "das den amerikanischen Arbeitervolk in gehässiger Weise bekämpft" (that fights the A. F. of L. in the most malicious manner)—exactly the language that the "Volkszeitung" loved to hurl at The People, and the Socialist Labor Party.

Twelve years ago, when one of those caricatures of the enlightened German nation, which became "Volkszeitung" pets, charged the Editor of The People at a meeting with false tactics in that he "attacked," whereas Socialism would only come gently "wie die Frühlingssonne" (like the sun at springtime), he was answered by the Editor of The People "der Sozialismus ist der Kampf, der Sozialismus ist nicht die Ausreiserei" (Socialism is struggle, not desperation).

The fate of the "Ausreisser" (the deserter) has overtaken the "Volkszeitung." Deserters mean to escape the danger in front, and they fall, shot in the back.

## AND AFTER UNIONS ARE CRUSHED—WHAT THEN?

A few months ago the Detroit, Mich., "News" posed the question that heads this article, and answered it with a shiver. Subsequently, on July 16, the "Michigan Union Advocate" of the same city took up the same question and, in contrast to the "News," answered it with a shout and a hurrah.

This is matter for neither shivers nor hurrahs.

As to the Detroit "News" its answer to the question is obviously tipped by the teachings of the one time illustrious hired man of the Standard Oil, Prof. Green Goods, alias Prof. George Gunton. The burden of the Professor's song was that the capitalists should fondle the Unions, of course he meant the Gompers Unions. He could not sufficiently hint upon how useful such Unionism was to the employers, or how dangerous the situation it would be if the Unions were to disband. The double sense in the Professor's teachings ingratiated him with unthinking workmen who understood him to favor Unionism in the workers' interest. In line with these views the Detroit "News" shivers at the thought of the "greater dangers," than the capitalist Union smashers apprehend from Unionism, in case the Unions were crushed. The "News" apprehends revolution with many r's.

"Industry will give abundance to a virtuous world, and call mankind to one unbounded feast of harmony and friendship."

That sentence should be buried deep out of sight by the business interests behind the Hudson-Fulton celebration. But two conclusions can follow from it:

Either the world is not virtuous, which accounts for its notable lack of friendship, harmony and abundance; in which case the dominant master class, which has the power, and hence the shaping of the world, in its hands, has made it so;

Or else, the world is virtuous, and is producing an abundance, but the class which owns the tool of production and also therefore the abundance turned out by it, plunders the producers of their product, and thus robs the workers at once of abundance, friendship and harmony.

Either way, the capitalist class, the private owners of the publicly-needed tool, are responsible for the dearth, disorder and strife that obtain on every hand, and merit therefore abolition.

That of Fulton's is a bad sentence; bury it.

Capitalism does not allow its victims time to accommodate themselves to any sinkage. Soon as one kick downward is given, and before the kickee has lost the swelling of one kick, the next is administered. The rapid succession in which the kicks follow make forgetfulness impossible, acquiescence out of all question, an ultimate return to feudal slavery not to be figured with.

With regard to the Unions more in particular apart from the above gen-

eral evolution, and by reason thereof, they are bound to be a permanently recurring social phenomenon. The very process of capitalism, which seeks to free itself from Unionism, constantly brings about and perfects the conditions that compel Unionism.

When Unionism first makes its appearance it is a very much misunderstood thing. It is misunderstood by those who join it: it is misunderstood by many who remain outside. Those who join it imagine they have built a dyke behind which they can enjoy security: those who remain outside, small property-holders, see in the thing a nuisance. The error incurred by both is the consequence of undeveloped capitalism. Capitalism takes charge of correcting the error. In the measure that Capitalism develops, the Union perceives that "dykes" will not do; by degrees the perception grows that the Union, though a temporary means of defence, must essentially be a means of aggression: presently the whole evolutionary scheme heaves in sight, and the Union perceives that it is the embryo of future society, the constituency of future Government. In keeping with the complete perception Unionism reorganizes itself.

In even step with the above development, the middle class elements, that at first looked askance at the Union, are hurled within its atmosphere by being hurled out of their own into the class of the proletariat. Arrived there, the broadened views of the Union become theirs also.

Capitalist development brings home to the masses, first, the necessity of its overthrow; secondly, the how to accomplish the fact. To run rapidly through the process, skipping details—Capitalism sweeps away, with one and the same broom, the cobwebs of pure and simple Unionism and the cobwebs of pure and simple ballottism: Capitalism brings home the fact that the ballot alone, without physical force to back it, is a lure, and that the Union, alone without the propagandistic value of the political agitation implied in the ballot, is an eggshell. The long and short of the development is that Unionism cannot be crushed; that, even if it were, the rush to the ballot only, being a flying from the frying-pan into the fire, if such rush did take place, would lead to identical failure; finally that the combined forces of Unionism and ballottism are as clearly defined in the sociologic cards as the morrow's sun is certain to rise.

Mrs. Julia Goldzie of Bayonne, N. J., seems to wish to emulate Emma Goldman as a freak with the police as her advertising agency. Whatever else can be the lady's purpose in calling upon women to arm themselves, march upon Trenton, surround the Capitol, and place before the lawmakers the alternative of extending the suffrage to women, or be shot dead?

No wonder the report of the meeting of the striking McKees Rocks ironworkers, addressed by Mr. Eugene V. Debs, is to the effect that, when Mr. Debs told them that they "could be chosen of God" if they voted the Socialist party ticket the men "seemed to be a little weary, and they sat upon the grass with pre-occupied expressions."

## A BAD SENTENCE.

Robert Fulton, the successful trip of whose "Clermont" was hardly noticed on the 17th inst., its actual anniversary, but will become the occasion of a vast business-boomed carnival of ostentation next October, once penned this sentence:

"Industry will give abundance to a virtuous world, and call mankind to one unbounded feast of harmony and friendship."

That sentence should be buried deep out of sight by the business interests behind the Hudson-Fulton celebration. But two conclusions can follow from it:

Either the world is not virtuous, which accounts for its notable lack of friendship, harmony and abundance; in which case the dominant master class, which has the power, and hence the shaping of the world, in its hands, has made it so;

Or else, the world is virtuous, and is producing an abundance, but the class which owns the tool of production and also therefore the abundance turned out by it, plunders the producers of their product, and thus robs the workers at once of abundance, friendship and harmony.

Either way, the capitalist class, the private owners of the publicly-needed tool, are responsible for the dearth, disorder and strife that obtain on every hand, and merit therefore abolition.

That of Fulton's is a bad sentence; bury it.

## TWO OF A KIND.

The Vancouver, B. C., "Western Clarion" of August 14th reiterates its conviction of the futility of the economic organization as a weapon for the overthrow of capitalism; and it re-asserts its theory regarding the potency of the ballot, unbacked up by economic organization.

The "Western Clarion" adduces this time a new argument in support of its theory. It reasons:

"If the proletariat feels the necessity of a general strike to back up the opinion it has expressed at the ballot nothing will prevent that strike whether it be

## NECESSITIES GOING HIGHER

organized by crafts or industrially, or as is the case with the vast majority of the proletariat, not organized at all. On the other hand, if the urgency of such strike is not apparent to it, no form of organization can compel it."

What is the difference between this, the reasoning of the pure and simple ballottist, and this other, the reasoning of the pure and simple bombist?

"If the proletarian feels the necessity of a ballot, to back up the opinion it has expressed at the general strike, nothing will prevent that ballot, whether it be organized by the Socialist party, or by the Socialist Labor Party, or, as is the case with the vast majority of the proletariat, not organized at all. On the other hand, if the urgency of such a ballot is not apparent to it, no form of organization can compel it."

When the price of goods depends primarily upon their value. Perturbing causes may push prices up, for a time, above the value of the goods, or push prices down below their value. In the long run "prices" coincide with "value." The thing to do is to ascertain the law of value.

When a yard of cloth, a pair of shoes, or a hat, is exchanged under normal conditions for a certain amount of money, the transaction discloses the fact that the amount of labor-power crystallized in the cloth, the shoes, or the hat is the same as the amount of labor-power crystallized in the gold for which it is exchanged. The value of goods is determined by the labor-power they contain, and which is socially requisite for their reproduction. The cloth, the shoes, the hat are paid for with the gold; and vice-versa, the gold is paid for with the cloth, the shoes or the hat that respectively contain the same measure of labor-power. In short, the price of the cloth, the shoes, or the hat indicates simultaneously the value of the goods that are exchanged—the cloth, or the shoes, or the hat, with the gold.

E. H. Misner of San Francisco has a letter in the August 7 issue of "Organized Labor" in which he contrasts the A. F. of L. and his S. P., of both of which he is a member. After designating the A. F. of L. as a "fighting organization," he designates the S. P. as a political policy affair. Whatever may be thought of the A. F. of L. as a "fighting organization," it is quite certain that the S. P. is the opposite. Pure and simple politics implies a "running away organization." It was a stroke of unconscious genius on the part of Mr. Misner to designate his S. P. as the antithesis of a "fighting organization."

Mrs. Julia Goldzie of Bayonne, N. J., seems to wish to emulate Emma Goldman as a freak with the police as her advertising agency. Whatever else can be the lady's purpose in calling upon women to arm themselves, march upon Trenton, surround the Capitol, and place before the lawmakers the alternative of extending the suffrage to women, or be shot dead?

## PEONAGE IN GEORGIA.

## Direct Charges of Chattel Slavery Brought Against State Senator.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 23.—James A. Smith, a rich planter, former State Senator and once candidate for governor of Georgia, is accused of employing agents to kidnap Negroes and carry them to his plantation in Oglethorpe county and there hold them in peonage.

This means that, such are the improved natural and mechanical facilities for the production of gold, that it now requires much less labor-power to produce a given quantity of gold, hence that there is now less labor-power crystallized in gold,—consequently that the value of gold has gone down. Considering, moreover, that—differently from all other goods, which are consumed in use, and must be replaced by fresh production—with gold, only a fraction is "consumed," in arts and sciences and luxuries, while the bulk, or nearly the bulk, remains in the shape of coin or bullion; considering this fact in connection with the above figures, and the conclusion is obvious:—the value of the gold, that once exchanged for the cloth, the hat, or the shoes, has sunk lower than the increased production of the cloth, the hat, or the shoes, has lowered their value. As with these commodities, so with practically all others.

Hence the rise of prices is peremptory, not a case of "greed."

The "business men" are aware of this. In demanding higher prices they know they but bow to an imperative economic law. Why, then, their fix? Why Monetary Commissions, sitting during the dog-days behind closed doors, and fretting in secret? Simply because they dare not admit the fact. Why not?

To admit the facts in the case would compel the "business men" to confess to Socialist economics, with the further consequence of being stripped of their sundry pretenses for not paying higher wages, and of being forced to pay for their labor power with the higher price that the depreciation of gold directs. Against such a consummation all the class instincts of the capitalist rise in revolt.

Thus, lest he forfeit the least particle of his "divine prerogative" as an EX-PLIOTER of the proletariat in the shop, the capitalist is compelled to face the outcry of GREED, unjustly hurled at him as an arbitrary raiser of prices.

Readers getting the Daily People by mail are responding to our call for new readers. Have You tried to get a new reader in this City?

## CAPITALIST PRODUCTION

The Changed Status of the Worker Owing to the Introduction of Machinery and Rise of the Factory System.

The labor-process necessary to capitalism exhibits two characteristic phenomena: first the laborer works under the control of a capitalist, and secondly the product of the laborer is the property of capitalist, not of the laborer, its immediate producer. This product appropriated by the capitalist is use-value, "as for example yarn, or boots"; says Marx with a grin, "but although boots are in one sense the basis of all social progress, and our capitalist is a decided 'progressist,' the capitalist does not for his special purpose look upon them as boots, or any other use-value. He has primarily two objects in view: first he wants to produce a use-value, not again, for the sake of its use, but in order that he may exchange it; and next, in order that his exchange may be fruitful to him, he wants to produce a commodity the value of which shall be greater than the sum of the values used in producing it—that is, the means of production and the labor-power."

This he is able to accomplish as follows. He buys the use of the labor-power of the workman for a day, while a certain duration of labor in the day is enough to reproduce the workman's expended labor-power—that is to keep him alive. But the human machine is in all cases capable of laboring for more hours in the day than is necessary for this result, and the contract between the capitalist and the laborer, as understood in the system under which those two classes exist, implies that the exercise of the day's labor-power shall exceed this duration necessary for reproduction, and it is a matter of course that the buyer of the commodity labor-power should do as all buyers of commodities do—consume it altogether for his own advantage.

It is by this avocation, the buying of labor-power in the market, and the consumption of all the results of its exercise beyond what is necessary for its reproduction, that the capitalist lives, just as the avocation by which the workman lives is the actual production of commodities. Capitalism cannot be said even to begin before a number of individual owners of money employ simultaneously a number of workmen on the same terms, that is to say, before the development of a concert of action towards profit among the employers, and a concert of action towards production for the profit of the employers among the employed.

A great

# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## PIERSON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third and last week of the work done in Indianapolis, and with the assistance of local comrades, we succeeded in securing one sub for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung, one for the Daily, and two for the Weekly People. While canvassing the Big Four shops at Beach Grove during the noon hour, Matz and I landed eight of the above subs. J. Burkhardt was also instrumental in securing several subs.

Our street meeting held last Saturday night in front of the Court House on Washington street turned out to be as successful as the meetings held on Kentucky and Washington streets. Alex Burkhardt acted as chairman. At the conclusion of an hour's talk without any interruption on the part of the powers that be, we pitched in, selling fifteen pamphlets and landing one sub for the Weekly People, besides distributing sample copies of party papers.

On last Thursday night the English branch of Section Indianapolis was reorganized with nine members; others have promised to put in their applications at the next meeting. Olsen was elected organizer. Matz financial secretary treasurer, Kiley recording secretary, and Lagler literary agent. These men are old timers and are capable, and will give a good account of themselves.

The automobile speed races held here Thursday, Friday and Saturday resulted in the killing of five people. Two of these victims who were in the employ of the Knox Automobile Company met their deaths while driving one of their cars, and it is stated on good authority that the lives of both men were insured for \$25,000 by the Knox company. This is a snug sum for them to pocket. It pays the owners of murderous machines and slaughter pens to insure their slaves, especially when they know they stand a good chance of being killed.

I am now in Terre Haute. During my week's stay I will do all I can in making the local slaves acquainted with our propaganda and S. L. P. literature.

Chas. Pierson,  
Indianapolis, Ind., August 23.

## GILLHAUS HURT IN COLLISION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Things are clearing up slightly in the labor atmosphere out here. It will not be long before the workers get on to the crookedness of the Socialist party group. In Seattle I found quite a few of the Walsh contingent who are waking up. They say they will pay no more dues until they know where they are at. They are frank to admit that no one in their organization understands Industrialism.

I have been unable to do any writing for some time owing to a car collision I was in and receiving injuries. I was on the way to Lynden, this State, and was riding on a motor passenger car. Things all went right until we reached a switch at Hamden, where a freight train was switching. The air pipe on our car burst and the motorman could not apply the brakes due to the bursting of the pipe. The car, running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour ran into the train head-on. All passengers received a severe shaking up, and were cut and bruised. My right hand was badly injured—it is not well yet—and I was struck in the left jaw, which swelled up and pained me considerably.

I am just about getting around again. I'll soon be going to California and when there, I'll endeavor to have The People sold on the streets as is being done in Seattle.

A. Gilhaus.

Bellingham, Wash., August 20.

## STODEL IN STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I arrived at Stafford Springs, Conn., on Sunday, while on my agitation trip through this state. I went to the Stafford Springs picnic grounds, where the members of Section Rockville and some German clubs were holding an outing, and addressed the crowd. All were interested in what was said except one abusive man who claimed to represent the Socialist party. Two half yearly subscribers for the Weekly People were secured, one Sue book and three pamphlets on the "Difference" were sold.

Last night I spoke on the market

square here to about 200 wage-workers employed in the shoddy making mills. They listened with attention to the causes of deplorable conditions under capitalism, and they all laughed at the bogus "Socialist" party's pranks. An S. P. man "dared" me to talk on Asiatic Exclusion. I took up the question and showed what international solidarity meant. The S. P.ers, not liking the exposure, resorted to misrepresentation, but the audience caught on, and the S. P. will be up against some people in Stafford Springs from now on whom they can't fool.

The mill workers here work from 6:15 a. m. to 6 p. m., with 45 minutes for dinner, and receive for their day's grind the grand salary of 75 cents. And it is not the fault of Asiatic immigration nor the "hordes of Europe" that these low wages are paid.

The owner of some of the largest mills here, a Mr. Johnson, (too much Johnson for the workers) started to "earn his" at the age of nine years. Then he married a mill-owner's daughter, became a mill-owner, and ever since his employees have increased in the mills, while he himself "works" as the president of a local bank.

The "society" folk here dwell in splendid residences surrounded by clusters of green trees and among the prettiest locations. The wage slaves, with their 75 cents a day pitance, are found crouching in their "swell" shacks, set off by a background of toll-pens with black smoke hanging overhead.

The police force in this place consists of one uniformed officer who goes on duty only at nights. There are no lights to be seen on the streets here when the moon shines, and when it is not out, then lights are also out. But, then, why should there be lights on the street at night? The workers are too tired after their day's toil to stroll around and they cannot afford to seek amusement on the "princely" salaries they receive. It is a fact that the day after they receive a two week's pay they are "broke" again. There are no elastic qualities attached to a 75-cent a day rate. But they are told that "prosperity is coming."

S. A. Stodel.  
Stafford Springs, Conn., August 24.

## ENSLAVED IN THE NORTHWEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Worse than chattel slavery are the conditions which the Puget Sound Milling Company imposes upon its employees at Port Ludlow and at Port Gamble out here in the Northwest. Once the men are induced to go to the company's plants and arrive there, they have almost no chance to get away again.

The employment bureaus of Crawford and Pratt act regularly as agents for the milling company, but owing to the fact that conditions are not as rosy as presented, these agents often cannot secure the "help" needed.

At such times a Mr. Stuart, superintendent, comes to Seattle and hires men at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 per day. When the men get to their destination they find that they receive 25 cents less for a ten-hour day than what they hired for.

The company runs a hotel, at which the men are charged \$4 a week for board, which is too dear at any price. It also charges \$1 per week for room rent, and the rooms are 10x12 and twelve men are packed into a chamber. There are never enough blankets to go around, and some of the roomers must sleep on the bare floor.

The company also runs a saloon, and the men have the "right" to ask for money every night, so they may spend it again. As a consequence of this saloon business and the charging for room and board, there is no regular pay day there. Many men are thus kept tied down at the company's premises, with no opportunity to get enough cash to take them back to Seattle.

A. Swanson.  
Seattle, Wash., August 18.

## GOOD AGITATION IN HARLEM, N. Y.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., held a good open air meeting last night at the S. W. corner of 115th street and Third avenue, and sold eighteen pamphlets and all the copies of the Weekly People that were on hand. Two hundred leaflets were given out, a yearly subscriber for the Weekly People was obtained, and the name of one man secured who expressed his appreciation and desire to join the party.

J. S. Kandal was the speaker and he was in fine form, making an impressive speech. Kandal dwelt on "patriotism," showing that the biggest shouters, the capitalists, never go to war, but send the

workers to be shot down, and then the "patriots" gobble in the profit afterward. He also showed the cause of the workingman's dependency, the bad effects of machinery and the effects of the low wages paid to men and women; he exposed the "fairness" of the public press in reporting labor troubles, using the malicious coloring of news in the McKeek's Rocks strikers as an instance. Kandal then showed the Daily People to the crowd and urged them to buy and support a workingman's paper, a paper run by workingmen and owned by them.

It was easy to see that he had the crowd deeply interested and they stuck to hear him through his over one and one half hour's talk. At the close of his speech he was given hearty applause.

Chairman.  
New York, August 24.

## TACOMA S. P. MEN LEARN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The comrades here are firing away all the time, and the Socialist party members are taking considerable interest in the Socialist Labor Party. One man from the Socialist party joined at the last business meeting and three have come here since for applications and constitutions of the Socialist Labor Party.

Gillhaus makes a good impression with his speeches and work.

In Tacoma we generally have two or three street meetings a week with good literature sales.

C. M. Carlson.  
Tacoma, Wash., August 21.

## DISGUSTED WITH SOCIALIST PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will find enclosed \$3 for which please forward the Weekly People as designated. It is with great pleasure that I send in Mr. Hall's subscription. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Socialist party local here, and thoroughly disgusted with the Socialist party in general. He is a young fellow, active and bright, and I feel that he will make a staunch S. L. P. man.

Robt. Richardson.  
Rochester, Pa., August 24.

## BATTER THE S. P. FROM OUTSIDE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After addressing a Local of the Socialist party a few nights ago, a young man stepped up to me and clasped my hand saying: "A fine lecture, comrade. I would be with the Socialist Labor Party, only we have a great fight on now between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and I am going to try to swing the proletarians into the S. L. P."

Cyprien.  
Maryland, August 25.

## CAPITALIST PRODUCTION.

(Continued from page 4.)

To the Daily and Weekly People:—All over the United States hundreds of S. P. members are saying about the same thing in different words, which speaks volumes for their good intentions. But then the "road to hell is paved with good intentions." And such is the road of the Socialist party with its privately owned press, the most powerful of which papers promote the flagrant catch-penny land, mining, and co-operative capitalistic schemes. In such an environment "good intentions" are bound to prove futile, aye, their very combative spirit and sincerity keeps up an activity that the element they seek to destroy grows more powerful on. It is so with some of our capitalist insect destroying powder on which intended victims fatten, or, again, like headache powders which intensify the ache instead of curing it.

This is the machine that has produced the great revolution of our epoch. The workman once a handcraftsman, having all control over the article he produced, next became a part of a human machine, and finally has become the servant and tender of a machine; and by means of all this the fully developed modern capitalist has been brought into existence.—From "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome."

The best way to strengthen the Socialist Movement is for these revolutionary elements (who believe in the position of the Socialist Labor Party, and who stand for party ownership of the press and for class conscious economic and political organization of labor) to join the S. L. P. outright. Let them abandon all the mining and land selling schemers.

Student.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15.

## UNMASKING IMITATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of Beaver county is having a hard time trying to keep the workers in ignorance of its anti-Socialist posture, but truth will out, and the Socialist Labor Party Section here has decided that the working class must learn of the necessity of political and industrial unity, and how to attain it.

Edward Moore of Philadelphia, an S. P. speaker, was in Beaver Falls on August 17th, and E. R. Markley of the S. L. P. and some of our other members were there and questioned Moore as to the S. P. attitude towards Industrial Unionism. The speaker acknowledged that it was the proper form of organization, that his party voted against it, and that he did also as delegate. He gave as his excuse: "De Leonism"—"bossery" and the old, old gag, but Markley straightened him out and he acknowledged it.

The next evening Moore spoke in New Brighton, and I waited until questions were called for. I asked him "How could the working class emancipate themselves unless they were organized politically and industrially, and, as he had stated a few minutes before, that all that was needed was the ballot, how could the ballot be enforced without the class conscious economic organization of labor?" He began to denounce Anarchy, as he termed it, and pretended that we did not want the ballot, although I plainly stated so. After he cooled down a little I asked if the capitalists did not control politics through

their control of the industries. He at once denied this and stated that the political power of the master class was the source of all their power. Then he stepped on his foot by stating that the political was only the reflex or shadow of the economic. He denied that the S. P. at its national convention of 1908 had voted down Industrial Unionism, and pretended that it was the 1904 convention. He also denied that the S. P. candidate ran on the Republican ticket in St. Louis although I offered to produce the evidence having received it from the county clerk of St. Louis, and it's the "goods."

Markley, who had heard Moore deny the truth of what he (Moore) had stated in Beaver Falls, began to question him, and as there wasn't any argument, the S. P.ite could only bawl out "liar," "police spy," and other choice epithets, generally used by S. P. misleaders when facts are stuck under their noses,—anything to save themselves. Moore lost no time in getting away from the crowd. His dupes were left to do the arguing (I pity them, I was one myself) and fought till I investigated the S. L. P. and that's all there was to it—to get straightened out.

We held a good meeting last Saturday night in Beaver Falls, and some S. P.ites came out to give us a drubbing, but Markley put them to rout, and the crowd caught on to the S. P. scheme of making excuses for its privately owned papers, gold mining stock companies and the rest of the get-rich-quick schemes which we showed by producing the papers as evidence. It's a safe bet they won't accept the challenge, that their S. P. does not represent the interests of the working class, although they pretended to accept.

We sold quite a few pamphlets and secured some names for the nomination papers. We will continue to hold street meetings at every opportunity till the S. L. P. will be not a hearsay affair but a real live organization in this vicinity.

Robt. Richardson.  
Rochester, Pa., August 24.

## THE S. P.'S MEASURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The conduct of Ben Hanford at the Socialist Party national convention last year, where he rushed up and down the floor denouncing the Socialist Labor party as a "scab" organization, and adding no evidence in proof of his contention, and on the other hand, his lauding the A. F. of L. to the skies, has been fatally repaid in the last several issues of "Organized Labor," an A. F. of L. paper published in San Francisco. "Organized Labor" pillories Hanford's party in language not elegant, but nevertheless true.

"Organized Labor" stigmatizes the Socialist Party as a cowardly political scab party, accenting the "cowardly." And all this after the S. P. has sought its utmost to smash the S. T. and L. A., the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., and in the interest of A. F. of L. Retribution thus overtakes the S. P.

I wonder if Hanford and Berger will vote Gompers another salary increase?

Student.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15.

## A PITTSBURG CONGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When I opened the Daily People this morning and caught sight of the head line, "Blood, Lust, Greed," I thought there was something from McKees Rocks.

But, no, a glance further down showed me that this piece of news was about doing in the Congo Free State.

Still, comparing the accounts we have read of the atrocities in the Congo with the authenticated reports of the atrocities in the Hofstott Free State at McKees Rocks the head line can be said to be equally applicable to both places.

In the Congo they cut off a hand or a foot to punish a dilatory worker; in the Hofstott territory they kill the workers outright, whether dilatory or otherwise,

and when friends inquire for the victims

the only answer they can get from the Abdul H. official is said to be "missing."

To mutilate in the Congo fashion would be much more troublesome and unprofitable, while to kill and cremate in a convenient furnace can be accomplished with dispatch.

Well, what are the workingmen of Pennsylvania going to do about this

massacre of their comrades by Hofstott,

his tools and agents? Are they going to

let it pass with simply holding a few

meetings to denounce these riots and murders by the ruling class of that state, a few resolutions of impotent protest? If their craft unions are worth a tinker's dam they will suspend all work for at least a week. They will in the most emphatic manner make that lawless element aware of their deep resentment. Tie-up all industry for a week! Leave the engines with the fire in them! Abandon the pumps! No measures could be too severe to mark their indignation at this unpardonable outrage upon the working class.

But will they do it? Hardly. Had the workers of Pennsylvania been of this enlightened, class-conscious character, this Leopold of the Hofstott Congo would scarcely have ventured upon his experiment of running amuck.

In closing this brief communication I wish to make a suggestion for the benefit of those "backward races" folk. They will never be able to persuade their capitalist friends to curtail by legislation such importation of cheap labor as they need.

These will not erect barriers

against the tide of their prosperity. But let the Lees and Hayes and others of

their ilk take the money they would

have to use in lobbying and send a few

men over to Hungary, Austria and nearby

countries, to tell workingmen the wages their compatriots get in the

United States and the treatment meted

out to "damned hunkies" generally—tell

them how they are smothered by hundreds

at a time in the mines, foully murdered

in the mills and then incinerated

without book or candle and without the

knowledge of their friends in the devouring

flames of a black furnace. Tell them

# OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
10 p.m.

## VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the  
S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session  
on August 29, with Jereine in the chair. All members present.

Minutes of the last meeting adopted  
as read.

Correspondence.—From Organizer  
Mueller of Richmond enclosing voting  
returns re convention. From National  
Secretary on general Party affairs. Com-  
rade Baader tendered his resignation as  
member of the S. E. C.; accepted, and  
State Secretary instructed to notify Section  
Newport News to elect a successor.

Tabulation of referendum vote on reso-  
lutions adopted at the last State Con-  
vention:

"Shall the S. E. C. have the power to  
request the removal of an organizer?"

In favor: Newport News, 8; Rich-  
mond, 6; Roanoke, 5; total 18. Against:  
Norfolk Co., 5; Newport News, 1; total  
against 6.

"Shall there be a ticket placed in the  
field for the coming fall state election?"

In favor: Newport News, 8; Norfolk  
Co., 1; Roanoke, 1; total 10. Against:  
Norfolk Co., 5; Newport News, 1; total  
against 15.

"Shall there be an annual convention  
instead of every four years?"

In favor: Newport News, 8; Rich-  
mond, 4; Norfolk Co., 5; Roanoke, 5;  
total 24. None against.

On the question of whether or no New-  
port News shall be the seat of the S. E.  
C., all Sections voted unanimously in  
favor none giving any tabulated vote.

State secretary was instructed to in-  
form Sections on results of referendum  
vote, and also to submit to the N. E. C.  
the new by-laws for approval.

The financial report was read and  
adopted, after which the meeting ad-  
journed. Receipts, \$3; Cash on hand  
\$14.05.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

## ENTERTAINMENT OF CHICAGO LET- TISH SOCIALISTS.

An Entertainment will be given by  
the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation  
Section of Chicago on SATURDAY, Sep-  
tember 11, at 8 p.m., at Pulaski Hall,  
706-800 So. Ashland avenue, near  
Eighteenth street. On the program is  
Singing by the Section's Choir; "In the  
Morning Flush," a great play in four acts  
of the Russian Revolution, by F. Zim-  
merman; Dancing; Good Music. All  
kinds of refreshments will be served.

Come and have a good time.  
Committee.

## MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The State Conference of the Socialist  
Labor Party will be called to order at  
10 a.m. SUNDAY, September 5, in Com-  
mercial Hall, 694 Washington street,  
Boston. It will be called for the purpose  
of nominating a state ticket and such  
other business as may be brought be-  
fore the conference.

Reports will be rendered of the Na-  
tional Executive Committee sessions by  
your committeeman, Arthur E. Reimer,  
who will also report upon the work done  
during the agitation tour in the state.

Members are urged to attend where-  
ever possible and bring their member-  
ship cards.

For the Massachusetts S. E. C.  
John Sweeney, Secretary.

## ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive  
Committee has engaged Samuel Stodel  
to speak where possible, but mainly to  
secure subscriptions to the Party  
Press and to dispose of Party litera-  
ture. All readers and sympathizers  
who are interested in this endeavor are  
kindly requested to assist him as much  
as possible. He will be in the follow-  
ing places at the stated dates:

Middletown—September 1, 2.

Meriden—September 3, 4.

Wallingford—September 5.

Waterbury—September 6, 7, 8.

Bristol—September 9.

New Britain—September 10, 11, 12.

Hartford—September 13, 14, 15, 16.

St. Manchester—September 17.

Rockville—September 18.

## SECTION NEW HAVEN'S PICNIC.

A grand afternoon and evening picnic  
will be given by Section New Haven,  
S. L. P., and the Swedish Socialist Club,  
on SATURDAY, September 4th, at Lion  
Park, Allington.

Prize Games for Children and Adults.  
A novel Nail Driving contest for ladies.  
Dancing from 6 to 10 p.m. Music by  
Warner's Orchestra. Refreshments.

Tickets, 10 cents. Children free.

## OPERATING FUND.

There was a let up in propaganda  
work during the past week, also a big  
drop in contributions to this fund. The  
receipts for the week were \$6.55, con-  
tributed by:

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| G. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. | 2.50       |
| Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah.     | 1.50       |
| R. Viscosi, Gloversville, N.Y. | 1.05       |
| A. Ramsay, Cleveland, O.       | 1.00       |
| G. H. Winter, P'tchester, N.Y. | .50        |
| Total .....                    | 6.55       |
| Previously acknowledged..      | 4,994.12   |
| Grand total .....              | \$5,000.67 |

## OPERATING FUND OF THE GER- MAN PARTY ORGAN.

Amounts received up-to-date:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Section Plainfield, N.J.                               | 1.00    |
| Section Hartford, Conn.                                | 10.00   |
| Section Los Angeles, Cal.                              | 5.00    |
| Section Rockville, Conn.                               | 10.00   |
| Section Mystic, Conn.                                  | 10.00   |
| Collected at Rockville, Conn., on<br>list No. 26 ..... | 7.50    |
| Total .....  | \$43.50 |

Only five sections have so far re-  
sponded to our appeal and it is abso-  
lutely necessary that all the other sec-  
tions act promptly.

Manager "Volksfreund und Arbeiter-  
Zeitung."

## S. L. P. MEN OF EAST PITTSBURG, PA., AND VICINITY, NOTICE!

A large mass meeting under the au-  
spices of Section Allegheny County,  
Socialist Labor Party, will be held on  
SUNDAY, September 12, 3 p.m., in East  
Pittsburgh Turn Hall, Electric avenue,  
East Pittsburgh, Pa. Admission is free  
and everyone is invited especially oppo-  
nents of the S. L. P. Free discussion is  
assured.

We ask our friends and comrades to  
advertise this meeting extensively and  
make sure of a large attendance. The  
following will be speakers: W. H. Car-  
roll, state organizer for the S. L. P. in  
Pennsylvania, W. H. Thomas, coal miner  
of Blythedale, and F. Weber, a bricklayer  
of Wilkinsburg.

Agitation Committee.

## SECTION CLEVELAND'S PICNIC.

Section Cleveland, O. S. L. P., will  
close its season of summer festivals  
with a grand picnic at Brookside Gar-  
den, West 25th street, near Brighton  
Bridge, on SUNDAY, September 5, com-  
mencing at 1 p.m. Tickets are  
twenty-five cents a couple, and can be  
had from all members and at office  
of German Party Organ, 1386 Ontario  
street, near St. Clair avenue.

The net proceeds will go to the cam-  
paign fund. Good music, dancing,  
sports and entertainments for young  
and old. Every comrade, friend and  
sympathizer is urgently requested to  
be present and to agitate among his  
friends, neighbors and shopmates for  
a good attendance. A pleasant after-  
noon and night can be assured to every  
guest. All car lines transfer to W.  
25th street. The Committee.

## Drink Mistletoe Rye

The Finest of the Finest. Try It.  
\$1.00 per Quart.

D. M. KAHLAN,  
Wine & Liquor Merchant.  
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Tel. { 2441 Main.  
Mail or telephone orders promptly  
attended to.

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it on to a friend.

## OHIO

### Leads Missouri in Two State Propa- ganda Contest.

## HELL AT M'KEE'S ROCKS.

(Continued from page 1.)

some time stamping the letters and then  
went to the home of a friend at 1416  
East Ohio street.

I returned to McKees Rocks on Tues-  
day afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock  
and, with a friend, I went to Lubic's  
hotel. While there I heard a report that  
another body had been found in Schoen-  
ville. With my friend I went to investi-  
gate, and, if necessary, to make ar-  
rangements for the man's funeral.

"On my return from Schoenville I was  
met by Lieutenant Smith and another  
trooper. Another man was with them  
and after pointing me out to the officers,  
the trooper said to Smith, 'There's the  
man we want.'

"Take him down," was Smith's com-  
mand, and the trooper seized me and told  
me I was under arrest! He refused to tell  
me what I was charged with, but I learned  
that the man told them I was mixed up  
in Sunday night's trouble. That is not so, for I was in Allegheny  
when the trouble occurred.

"I was taken to the office of one of the  
deputies inside the gate of the plant. The  
deputy said to me, 'Were you at the  
sheriff's office in Pittsburg?'

"I told him I had been at the sheriff's  
office and he asked me what business I  
had there.

"I said 'That's my business,' and they  
grabbed me and hustled me into a box  
car, where I was locked up alone."

"At 10 o'clock last night I asked for a  
drink of water and a piece of bread. I  
was told to get back and keep quiet.  
They brought me nothing to eat for 24  
hours, and when they did bring me a  
sandwich it smelted so bad and I was so  
sick I could not eat it. There was nothing  
to sit or lie on and I had to make my  
bed on a layer of dirty sawdust. The  
car was in a filthy condition, as a large  
number of men had been locked up and  
there are no sanitary conveniences, and  
the stench was almost unbearable.

"When my friends came to see me  
Deputy Sheriff Miller told them he had  
orders from the sheriff to take extra  
good care of me. If I was given 'extra  
good care' I feel sorry for the others who  
only received ordinary treatment."

Vuk has the sandwich which he was  
given while locked up, the only food fur-  
nished during his confinement; and the  
meat was absolutely unfit to eat.

Vuk knows the man who falsely told  
the troopers that he was active in Sun-  
day night's disturbance, and says he is  
stopping at Green's hotel, in McKees  
Rocks, the place at which a number of  
strike breakers have been quartered, but  
Vuk refuses to tell the man's name, fear-  
ing that friends would do the informant  
body harm.

Several of the more prominent strike  
breakers, who have been identified with  
the original charges of peonage at the  
plant, have been seen during the past  
few days, supplied with rolls of money.  
Some of the men, it is said, were paid to  
leave the city at once, but on arriving at  
the railroad stations they found rep-  
resentatives of the strikers there, who  
spotted them at once.

The strike breakers became so alarmed  
that they refused to go at the times spe-  
cified and the company is declared to  
have supplied them with still more cash  
to enable them to live secluded in the  
city until they might be able to get out  
of town. Some of these men, it is stated  
can now be found among the cheap res-  
taurants and lodging houses, in the lower  
wards of the city, although they are  
keeping indoors as much as possible.

Five strike breakers returned to their  
New York homes yesterday from Mc-  
Kees Rocks, Pa. They are James Gott-  
fried, Alexander Friedman, Joseph Dia-  
mond, James Graden, and Joseph Bredes.

They had been taken to Pittsburg with  
other machinists, two weeks ago, to  
break the Pressed Steel Car Company's  
strike.

According to the story told by the five  
men, they saw an advertisement for  
"machinists" in the "help wanted" col-  
umns of a newspaper. All five had rec-  
ently come to this country and wanted  
work. They met "Sam" Cohen, who told  
them that he wanted "1,000 railroad car  
truck builders," and that he was willing  
to pay \$3 a day. To impress the men,  
he had them sign their names to a piece  
of paper on which there was some writ-  
ing. They agreed to go, and on July 16  
they were taken to Jersey City by Cohen  
and put on a train. Getting off at Pitts-  
burg, they were herded on a big trans-  
port and taken up the river to the  
Pressed Steel Car Company's works.

There they were set to work imme-  
diately, without even a chance to rest  
after their journey. For the next nine  
days and nights they worked, ate, and  
slept in barnlike structures inside the  
stockade, with 2,000 machinists and other  
laborers who, they say, were at work  
inside the stockade against their will.

Although they had been told that they  
were going to a "good job," the men  
worked, they say, like convicts, sur-  
rounded by armed guards, in constant  
fear of attack and within earshot of ex-  
ploding pistols.

"We were helpless," said Gottfried.

"We were surrounded by armed guards.  
Part of them seemed to have been hired  
to keep the strikers out. Others seemed  
to be engaged to keep strike breakers in.  
I kept on working until the Austrian  
consul came and made a fuss. Then  
Cohen said to me: 'Don't go around  
talking. We'll give you your money and  
you can go.' I had been there nine days  
and they paid me \$27."

As was the case yesterday, all the men  
testified that they were brought to Mc-  
Kees Rocks without knowing that they  
were coming to break a strike.

To a man they testified that the food

was bad and that they had trouble to get

it, even such as it was. Shaw said that

he suffered from ptomaine poisoning, and

Thomas B. Snowden of Philadelphia told

of being brought from Philadelphia to

McKees Rocks without being given any

thing to eat.

Snowden said when he found himself a

strikebreaker he wanted to quit at once,

but he understood from the men that he

would not be allowed to get out. So he